this general reference to the previous

States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on the 15th of May and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understanding of international and the ancient friendship of the Ger-

man nation." The same statement of renewal as interpreted in Washington again commits the President to his condemnation of the entire German subma rine programme against unarmed merchantmen, as set forth in this par-

agraph of his previous note: "Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an principles of justice and humanity."

On the whole President Wilson's new note to Germany as viewed by officials here discloses that the President is still standing with "unyielding Mr. Wilson on behalf of this Governfirmness" on the same high ground ment that he has held since the submarine

#### Not the Slightest Concession.

There is not the slightest concession to Germany on the principles of law. humanity and justice which this Government has invoked in all its utter-

No communication could be more friendly in tone than this note to Germany, yet it is regarded by many here as the strongest, the most impressive of all the admittedly remarkable papers which have come from Mr. Wilson's hand during the war.

The President goes far in his note in giving Germany the benefit of every doubt, in preferring not to take the acts of German naval commanders as signifying the attitude of the German Government and people and in assuming that the German Government is still true to the standards which i has always shared with the leading

The note does not contain so much colorful language as did the note of May 15, yet it is regarded here us all the more forceful and solemn in the arraignment of Germany's submaprogramme

This is all that the United States has demanded in principle of Germany submarine programme. Germany has hitherto declined to meet the United States on a common ground of principle, and has sought refuge in the plea that the limitations of submarines prevented her from observing these

### No Hint of Future Action.

Should Germany once more seek to evade the issue by an unresponsive answer to this note, or state flatly that she does not intend to conform to the principles invoked by the United States, so far as the President's own words are concerned there is no hint of what the United States It has for some time been accepted

here, however, as established fact that 'the severance of diplomatic relations will be the answer of the United States to any evasion or a flat defiance of this country by Germany. While the President has consented to discuss certain of Germany's contentions in regard to the Lusitania

it is in such a way that they are believed here to be disposed of effectually.

The note places them clearly in the category of a side issue. It declares them to be allegations, which, even if true, would not alter the principal fact that "a great steamer, primarily through the upilifting power of example."

things, irreconcilable to the system for which exponent of the exponent of the system of persuasion, the system of persuasion, the system of peace at any price, which contemplates "an universal brotherhood established through the upilifting power of example." and chiefly a conveyance for passenand children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in mod-

# Convincing Evidence Invited.

On the basis of its own official information the United States Government with regard to Germany's allegations respecting the Lusitania, "assures the Imperial German Government that it has been misinformed" and then extends the invitation to Germany to present any convincing evidence it may have that United States officials, failed in their

It is not expected here that anything further will come of this invitation. Officials point out that evidence as to neglect of duty by the United States is invited, not further evidence regarding the Lusitania.

It is not doubted that Germany will accept the official word of the United States Government in this regard. The German note did not make these allegations on its own responsibility but merely referred to information which had reached it.

Furthermore the United States is prepared to assert that if Germany knew of these things before the Lusitania sailed it was the duty of the Government or its agents here to bring them to the attention of the United States authorities.

Finally, such evidence as the German Embassy has submitted has been investigated and wholly discredited. It should be observed also that the note says: "Armed for offensive action," implying, of course, that small guns for defense on the Lusitania would not have altered her status in the eyes of this Government.

Other statements of facts raised by Germany are brushed aside as irrele-

# The one suggestion in the Presi-

dent's note which is regarded as opening a possible avenue to further discussion is his offer to transmit to Great Britain any proposal which of Mr. Bryan's resignation to impress Germany may have to make for the modification of the methods of the maritime warfare This offer of the President is re-

garded in Washington as a genuine opportunity for Germany to make at least the attempt to bring about was not strong enough to suit him. mutual respect for international law among the belligerents.

Her other alternative, so far as satisfying the demands of the United States is concerned, is to accept the obligation of visit and search prior to bornedo attacks and accept thereby a re of the risk of war operations. President Wilson says in his reference to Germany's plea of danger to

the attacking submarine in the case The Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imlal German Government contending that an effort of a merchantman escape capture and secure assis-

# BRYAN ATTACKS WILSON POLICY AS ONE OF FORCE

Peace Apostle Calls President Exponent of Old System Which Set Europe Afire-Gompers Approves of Note.

Washington, June 10.—William J. tory of the nation has there been a case guite comparable to this one. Mr. Bryan's second move in his campaign of discredit the President's policy to
or discredit the inevitable violation of many sacred spondents at the State Department at 6 o'clock this evening Mr. Bryan was his attack upon the foreign policy of the passing out at his home a statement passing out at his home a statement affairs is more than deplorable and will sharp action."

his political experience "recoiled from man auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel sharp action."

Friedrich. attacking the communication sent by eventually react upon Mr. Bryan him-

In this statement Mr. Bryan de-

was a statement issued by Samuel idealistic utterances with the President's firm and practical statement in support to suggest that Germany might abandon her submarine warfare.

Federation of Labor. This statement of American rights and the cause of humanity will leave Mr. Bryan at a meant that the Federation of Labor. While doing everything possible to while doing everything possible to was interpreted by Washington to mean that the Federation of Labor. In fact the comment heard most frequently as the country, says this paper, even to suggest that Germany might abandon her submarine case it is generally feit to suggest that Germany might abandon her submarine case it is generally feit to suggest that Germany might abandon her submarine warfare.

Die Post reasserts that all vessels with her submarine programme, when as a matter of fact she has anticipated and says that if innocent lives are thus what is contained in the country, says this paper, even to suggest that Germany might abandon her submarine case it is generally feit to suggest that the chief reason why Germany might abandon her submarine warfare.

Die Post reasserts that all vessels with her submarine programme, when as a matter of fact she has anticipated what is contained in the country, says this paper, even the country, says this paper, even to suggest that the chief reason why Germany might abandon her submarine case it is generally feit to suggest that the chief reason why Germany might abandon her submarine case it is generally feit to suggest that the chief reason why Germany might abandon her submarine case it is generally feit to suggest that the chief reason why Germany might abandon her submarine case it is generally feit to suggest that the chief reason why Germany might abandon her submarine case it is generally feit to suggest that the chief reason why Germany might abandon her submarine case it is generally feit to suggest that the chief reason why Germany might abandon her submarine case it is generally feit to suggest that the chief maintain peace, will stand firmly be-hind the President in his insistence the qualifications of the two men necessarily and unwarrantably jeop-ardized on the high seas. Mr. Bryan Many in Washington thought they deardized on the high seas. Mr. Bryan has been counting on the aid of organized labor in his fight to undermine the President's policy and Mr. Gom-

#### Labor Behind President.

This is the statement issued by the President of the American Federation of

cies have asked my opinion regarding the present international situation. My opinion is that, regardless of what honorable position the United States may take, the effort will be made to drag us into the international con-flict, whether we like it or not.

It is a great pity that there is not greater publicity regarding the inter-national relations and diplomatic communications, so that the people may be in a position to form their own judgment, not after but previous to definite action being taken. I suppose, however, that this thought can find its accomplishment when more

normal conditions shall prevail.

The influence of the American Federation of Labor, the workers of the country, will be exerted for the maintenance of peace, and yet we cannot permit to be challenged the insistency that the lives of Americans sistency that the lives of Americans shall not be unnecessarily and unwar-

In his statement Mr. Bryan classifies President Wilson's policy as one of firmness supported by force.

# Exponent of Persuasion.

Mr. Bryan, according to his own statement, represents the new order of

through the uplifting power of example."

President Wilson's note to Germany.

That Mr. Bryan ha gers and carrying more than a though and souls, who had no part in the conduct of war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children we're sent to their death.

had to deal. Never before in the his- them.

though the vessel had ceased her at- and authority."

tempt to escape when torpedoed." While the President retains the con-15 that submarines cannot properly not demand that Germany abandon out violating the principles the United States is undertaking to uphold.

one, the President's specific demands neutral flag." American lives and American ships, though he again denies the right of Germany to endanger the lives of 'non-combatants" in the course of her attempts to capture or destroy

unresisting merchantmen. It is felt here that the way is open to Germany to meet the views of the United States if she will but permit her submarines to be exposed to the same risks that a torpedo boat destroyer or other warship daily en-

# No Indication of Yielding.

its submarine programme.

many did not realize or appreciate the notes and refused to lend his name seriousness with which the situation to the third. is viewed in this country or the depth has declared to be sacred.

It is no secret that the Administra- | held to a "strict accountability" for the this realization on the minds of the Bryan's signature that the United Germans, though some of to-day's States would take such steps as were despatches from Berlin show the German press is still under the impres- their rights. sion that the "pro-English" Bryan re-

his talk with the President, supple- disavowal, reparation and guarantees mented by the report of his personal as to the future and told not to exemissary, Meyer Gerhardt, en route pect the United States "to omit any to Berlin, are also counted on to word or any act" necessary to protect

the United States views it. The whole story of the attitude of the President and of every present member of his Cabinet is told in these iterates these demands. two sentences:

"The Government of the United GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh

# Bryan's Statement Timed.

It was pointed out even by Mr. be favorable to Germany.

Bryan's friends that his campaign conThe Vorwaerts alludes

assertion but in others Mr. Bryan clearly shows that he fears the possibility of war between Germany and the United States as the result of Mr. Wilson's note.

One thing of great interest to-night was a statement issued by Samuel idealistic utterances with the President's note idealistic utterances with the President's sult to the country, says this paper. With an of the German note declares in effect to do here," says this paper, with an other of the greatest importance."

The German note declares in effect that Germany has a right to destroy any American vessel carrying contrabination of the stand already taken, no matter what the pay for such vessel.

Though the Frye case, with which were convinced that a comparison of his sult to the country, says this paper. "With an other declares in effect that Germany has a right to destroy any American vessel carrying contrabination of war on condition that she pay for such vessel.

Though the Frye case, with which was a statement issued by Samuel idealistic utterances with the President's note will react in the President's note will react in

while doing everything possible to maintain peace, will stand firmly bethat American lives shall not be un-| serve the United States in a high ca-

tected in the Bryan statement some realization on his part of the unpopu-larity which his resignation seems to have brought him. His appeal to the pers's statement would indicate that American people that they reserve judg-for the most part he is to be disap-ment and his statement that he will ask for no mercy if the verdict is against him were interpreted here as meaning that Mr. Bryan is beginning to chafe At the White House telegrams con-tinued to pour in by the thousand in-dorsing the President's stand and up-

# Another Statement To-day.

Mr. Bryan is making plans to con-tinue his campaign. He will issue another statement to-morrow, and there are reasons to believe that this will be of a more startling character than any that has yet come from him.

The White House is maintaining absolute silence in the face of Mr. Bryan's attacks. It is apparent, though, that his campaign cannot go on very long with-out leading to a bitter personal feeling and differences on other grounds. The prediction is made that within two months Mr. Bryan will be attacking President Wilson on other scores and that the breach in the Democratic party will have reached dangerous propor-

A few of the old Bryan followers from the West are standing by him and some of them have already started toward Washington to see if there is anything they can do to help in the situation.

The Administration is watching with the greatest anxiety the attitude of the German Americans toward Mr. Bryan's campaign, for it is realized that in this direction lies the greatest possibility for Mr. Bryan's activities. The President and his advisers, however, were more

tance alters the obligation of the of- humanity, which every Government ficer seeking to make the capture in honors itself in respecting and which respect of the safety of the lives of no Government is justified in resignthose on board the merchantman, al- ing on behalf of those under its care

Therefore, the President for the second time calls upon the German viction expressed in his note of May Government to adopt the measures which will put these principles into be used against merchantmen, he does practice. For the second time he demands of Germany that her subtheir use altogether, if she can find marines take the precaution to ascera way to carry on her attacks with- tain by visit and search "whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact In this note, as in the previous carrying contraband of war under a

# The Note and Bryan.

The President's note was carefully scrutinized to-night for a feature showing a radical difference from the preceding notes that led Bryan to refuse to sign it. No such difference may be used to sign it. No such difference was found and no reason whatever was found and no reason whatever. was found and no reason whatever is seen for Bryan's refusal to affix his name to it after having signed "We should say this Minister had not "We should say this Minister had not the notes of February 10 and May

On the day of his resignation Mr. Bryan said that his coming statement would explain why he could not sign this note after having signed the two others. Nothing was found in his statement of last night furnishing this note after having signed the It cannot be said, however, that two others. Nothing was found in his officials here have seen anything com- statement of last night furnishing ing from Germany either from the such an explanation. Consequently press or from her officials indicating all Washington was looking to the that the German Government is in note itself to disclose the reason for any frame of mind to yield one jot of his action. Not even Mr. Bryan's statement of to-night is regarded as It has been felt hitherto that Ger-explaining why he signed the first two

In the note of February 10, follow-Founded Tourned of the President's determination to do all he can to uphold the principles he Mr. Bryan is credited with having warned Germany that she would be is counting largely upon the fact acts of her naval commanders. Germany was also warned over necessary to protect Americans in

The note of May 15 was even more signed because the note to Germany firm and forceful, a characteristic which Mr. Bryan now deplores. Ambassador Bernstorff's report of many was subjected to demands for make Germany see the situation as Americans in the exercise of their

The note of June 9 in effect re

Pure, Light, Delicate, Old.

# CAN'T RECEDE NOW, GERMANY CLAIMS RIGHT BERLIN PAPERS SAY TO SINK AMERICAN SHIPS

In this note Germany places a con-

what is contained in the note sent

to Germany on the submarine issue

the treaty of 1828 and the obligation

issues she has refused to admit that

grounds as the United States con-

Insists on a Prize Court.

in American vessels or by Americans

It is provided, however, that Ger-

The United States has regarded this

against Germany sinking, under any

traband carries with it the pight to

destroy vessels and cargo if Germany

circumstance, an American ship car-

treaty is threatened with reduction sailing vessel William P. Frye by the

While the United States is asking contraband is subject to the decision

"The German Government cannot

admit that, as the American Govern-

ment assumes, the destruction of the

sailing vessel mentioned constitutes

between Prussia and the United States

at an earlier date and now applicable

to the relations between the German

Empire and the United States or of the

American rights derived therefrom

tracting parties engaged in war of

recognizes the supply of such as detri-

The Right to Stop Contraband

"On the contrary, Article XIII, of the

Prussian-American treaty of July 11

contraband and to detain the contra-

"According to general principle

international law, any exercise of the

right of control over the trade in

right may be restricted by special

range for equitable indemnity not-

For the rest, prize proceedings of the case of the Frye are indispensable,

apart from the American claims, for

the reason that other claims of the

are to be considered in the matter.

neutral and enemy interested parties

"The undersigned begs to suggest

"Minister for Foreign Affairs."

"VON JAGOW.

withstanding.

Consequently she is insisting that amount indemnity is to be paid,

in such a way as "to induce confisca- that the Ambassador bring the above note.

provided application

dictions for cases of the kind

For these treaties did not have the in-

the right of stopping the supply

contraband to his enemy when

nental to his military interests.

Must Keep Up Submarine War, Berlin Government Declares in Effect That Vessels Carrying Contraband Are Not Immune Under No Matter What America May Demand. the Treaty of 1799.

ward Germany came to-day. While the President's note to Germany was being handed to the newspaper correspondents at the State Department at the State sincerity and courage, but they feel that pro-German sympathies, assumes that can ship William P. Frye by the Ger-

Germania, a Catholic organ, believes that the resignation means a change in struction on the old Prussian treaty the American policy which probably will of 1828 which this Government is

The Vorwaerts alludes to Mr. Bryan not at all prepared to admit and scribes the President of the United States as an exponent of the old system in dealing with disputes between Governments, the system that has war as its cornerstone. Not only in this assertion but in others Mr. Bryan's friends that his campaign consists practically in sitting on the White House doorstep with statement in hand ready to time the handing of it to the newspapers in such a way as to be most effective in offsetting and discrediting the policy which President Wilson has solemnly undertaken.

On the White House doorstep with statement in hand as a Utopian peace enthusiast, and says that his resignation means that President Wilson's note will be little short of an ultimatum. "We therefore have to do here," says this paper, "with an solemnly undertaken.

On the Christophia of the White is allowed to stand makes the deal wilson's note will be little short of an ultimatum. "We therefore have to do here," says this paper, "with an The German note declares in effect

# BRYAN UTOPIA-MAD.

Paris "Journal" Adds Rarely Was ships under any circumstances. Man Less Fitted for Post.

leading topic of the day's papers, which and will accept damages in the Frye of the prize courts, even though such Paris, June 10 .-- Mr. Bryan forms the print everything obtainable on the subadmit that Germany has a right to go treaties. ject, even giving the English press com- ahead and sink all American ships under the almost universal condemnation that is being heaped upon him.

ment, which is most unusual except in carrying contraband and escape central descape central descape depends on the case of Anglo-French affairs. All sure by paying for them. of the articles recognize Mr. Bryan's The suggestion is repudiated most sincerity and none suggests that his emphatically, particularly in view of consideration. The case of the Willresignation was due to Germanophile the fact that Germany's present am P. Frye is likewise subject to the resignation was due to Germanophile method of sinking vessels exposes the tendencies. They seem to find his aclives of all on board to destruction Prussian-American treaties mentioned tion natural in a man who is an ultra- quite as much as the vessel and cargo. pacifist and whose sole religion, as the Temps remarks, is peace, while Prest- marine programme in mind in all the by Article XIII. of treaty cited is to be dent Wilson, with an immense majority correspondence on the Frye case is fixed. of the country's population, worships the view held here after read the latest note. Germany has

The Temps finds the circumstances ac- admitted her liability to pay damages tions to a full extent when the prize tirement somewhat hazy, and believes be used against her in the submarine that it will be impossible to understand his letter of resignation until the text of the note is known, especially as President Wilson and Mr. Bryan agree respecting the object in view, but differ respecting the methods to be employed. The Temps concludes that President Wilson, "who does not consider wholesale assassinations to be a subject for inquiries and arbitration," asserted him self too peremptorily in the note for Bryan, who "was almost ready to reach an agreement with Berlin on the at an earlier date and now applicable basis of the German proposition, not to the relations between the German realizing that by wishing to be im- Empire and the United States or of partial he might cease to be neutral."

"Mr. Bryan," says Le Journal, "is a Utopla-mad man, a brilliant orator, fascinating and spirited. Rarely has a man been less fitted for his post—a talker condemned to the laborious silence of a bureaucratic existence. He is a Utopian who has come active.

silence of a bureaucratic existence. He "unquestionably the destruction of is a Utopian who has gone astray as this vessel was a violation of the outgreat nation in full expansion. He began by nearly arousing the latent Japanese conflict and soon threw the United In many ways the Bryan statement is one of the most remarkable documents with which Washington has ever had to deal. Never before in the history and the statement of the swing organized labor into line in the history of the swing organized labor into line in the paper agas if the for peace at any price except invasion. Samuel Gompers's statement therefore is the likely to be a keen disappointment to it is probably to some extent a part of it is probably to some extent a part of each. The German papers, says the Echo. will probably hall Mr. Bryan as a statesman, but it should be remembered that the Frankfort Gazette said in 1907 that has arisen, and which now becomes them in the competent records in ac-Bryan possesses moral greatness with extraordinary powers for exciting the feelings of the people, though scarcely

after the manner of a statesman. In in American vessels or by Americans "The undersigned begs to suggest that sketch of Mr. Bryan the paper in such a way as "to induce confiscation, or condemnation and a loss of to the knowledge of his Governshort of being a politician.

The Figure says that Mr. Bryan property to individuals."

It is provided however. leaves the State Department because he is unwilling to take the responsibility of the note which may end in war.

It is provided, however, that Germany may stop such contraband and remove contraband articles from an The Gaulois remarks that the Secre- American ship, provided always that retary's retirement is a signal service to President Wilson, as it clears the President of any appearance of hesita-

tion or feebleness. "It must be admitted that such a resignation, and, above all, such a letter, surprises us in Europe," says Jean Herbette, one of the most widely known French writers on foreign affairs. "It circumstance, an American ship car-is hard for us to understand that a time when his country that this treaty bound Germany never

We should say this Minister had not the right to diminish the prestige of his Government before foreign countries, but Mr. Bryan has a double excuse. First of all, ministerial discipline must have seemed rather irksome to a man rests on the ardent patriotism of the American people, on the deep sense of justice, honor, high character and pop-ularity of President Wilson, and last,

reduced to

cepted manner. Text of the Note. The text of the Frye note is as

treaty

"FOREIGN OFFICE, BERLIN, June 7, 1915. "The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of his Excellency Mr. James W. Gerard, Ambassador of the United States of but not least, on the powerful fleet which President Wilson reviewed last America, dated April 30, 1915:

> Value, combined with variety, is the concrete summary of our showing of men's Summer suits

> > \$25

English, Scotch and American woolens in exclusive designs.

**BROKAW BROTHERS** Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

# SUCCESSIVE STEPS TAKEN TO PROTECT U.S. RIGHTS

WASHINGTON, June 10 .- These have been the successive steps to the efforts of the United States Government to protect American

February 1-The United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

May 15-It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare. . . The Imperial Germa Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safe.

June 9-The Government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted

June 9-The Government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships and asks for assurances that this will be done.

### EDITORIAL OPINION 1799, expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of ON THE LATEST NOTE

a matter of fact she has anticipated ship carrying it. As a matter of New York Newspapers Believe course, the obligation of the party at the Document Makes for war to pay compensation to the par-Peace, Not War. upon Germany not to attack American be the manner of stopping the supply ing party, remains in force whatever

> papers on the new note to Germany, coupled with the latest Bryan statement, follows in part:

#### The Tribune.

Judged in connection with the events of the last few days and measured by the anticipations of a new birth of firm-ness and vigor at Washington, which they excited, the new note to Germany

will prove a disappointment.

The country expected a still more concrete and positive assertion of our position as the champion of neutral

contain no stipulations as to how the That Germany has had her sub- amount of the compensation provided is that it does not clear up at all the mystery of Mr. Bryan's resignation. It is noteworthy that in the closing paragraph of the letter Mr. Lansing apparently contracts' the scope of our championship of the free use of the seas by warning Germany that "the Govern-ment of the United States deems it reacourts instituted by it in accordance with international law proceed in pursonable to expect that the suance of the treaty stipulations and German Government will adopt the thus award the Americans interested measures necessary to put these princi-an equitable indemnity. There would, ples into practice in respect of the safe-therefore, be no foundation for a claim guarding of American lives and Ameritherefore, be no foundation for a claim can ships."

The qualification is a wise one and a of the American Government unless

the prize courts should not grant in-demnity in accordance with the treaty: plication of the note of May 12. in such event, however, the German The World. Government would not hesitate to ar-

President Wilson's reply to the Ger-can note could hardly have been made Wilson note are not to be more moderate and restrained without surrendering the American contention this controversy. In the main the note is a reiteration

of the principles of international law and the code of humanity which the President defined and upheld in the note Functions of the Prize Court.

"As was stated in the note of April
4 last, the prize court should have to decide the questions whether the destruction of the ship and cargo wis struction of the ship and cargo wis struction.

struction of the ship and cargo was demands of the United States Govern- submarines an effective w legal, whether and under what condi- ment. tions the property sunk was liable to It is doubtless well, nevertheless, that confiscation, and to whom and in what the note errs on the side of moderation. Is asked amount indemnity is to be paid. This is particularly fortunate in view humanity of the sorry performance of Mr. Bryan. fare, the case be referred to a prize court instead of, as the United States suggested, the amount of damages being agreed upon in direct negotiation between the State Department and the German Ambussador.

The treaty over which this dispute has arisen, and which now becomes of the first importance, binds Germany not to treat contraband of war many not to treat contraband of war many code of prize proceedings.

The President had already stated the American attitude as clearly as words could state it. Any reenforcement of his previous declarations would have been nothing short of an ultimatum. As for Mr. Bryan's conduct in this matter, we do not think there is any same American citizen who will have difficulty in choosing between the diplomacy defined in Mr. Wilson's note and the diplomacy defined in Mr. Wilson's note and the diplomacy defined in Mr. Government to yield question. American list we and to confine he family and to confine he form the provious declarations would have been nothing short of an ultimatum.

As for Mr. Bryan's conduct in this matter, we do not think there is any same American citizen who will have difficulty in choosing between the diplomacy defined in Mr. Wilson's note and the diplomacy defined in Mr. Wilson's note and the diplomacy defined in Mr. Wilson's simultaneous answer to that

# The Times.

The reply to Germany's note is the appeal of a nation of the twentieth century to a nation that has reverted to the principles and practices of the thirbee observed in the further than the covering the content of the content of the covering that the covering the covering that the covering the covering that the covering the covering that the covering that the covering that the covering that the covering the covering that the covering the covering the covering the covering the covering the covering that the covering the cov

teenth. Coming from the chief of neutral nations, expressed in terms entire friendship, most courteous form, and insisting only upon what right and reasonable, just

Germany, we are persuaded, which withhold the assurances we ask. Unmistakably, it is a reply makes for peace, not for strife feet are planted upon sure grouright, of law, of justice, of hum yet we urge compliance in language friendship and courtesy. If we let friendship and courtesy. If to Germany no choice but co-it is because by any other co-would belie her own traditi high civilization, and would forfel place among enlightened and huma peoples. We ask of her what in justice to herself she must grant.

# The American.

The Administration's second not and pacificatory tone—which is to say it is notable for its sanity. President Wilson has neit juarrel upon a nation desir naining friendly nor has be any demands which the United had a recognized right to presen Mr. Bryan, whose precipitate

from the Cabinet was supposed tend a peculiarly intemperate an ocating note, is left in a most rassing position. note, which was threatening, o sign the second, which was m

# "The Government of the United

is contending for something than the mere rights of privileges of commerce. tself the protector of hur challenge is the upshot President Wilson which in yesterday and the drafting one carefully examines may well understand why Bryan could not see his put his name under the put his Surely

Now, what if Berlin fire to surrender the civil popul

# European Cures in America

In the Heart of the Virginia Mountains OVER NIGHT FROM NEW YORK

Offering All the Facilities of the Famous European Spas

The temperature during the heated months because of the altitude and surrounding mountains is lower than any other region in the East.

# **Hot Springs** The Homestead

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The Bath Establishment has facilities for every form of treatment found at the famous Spas in Eu-Natural heated water at 104°. Spout baths for rheumatism and gout.

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The Bath House contains every known appliance for successful supplying treatments prescribed by the leading European Spas.

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